

Of the several types of Variola, those that are respectively due to the action of the deranged Pittam, Kaphah, or Pittah and Kaphah combined, or have their respective seats in the lymph chyle or blood speedily yield to medicine. Those which are due to the deranged condition of the bodily Vayu, or of the Vayu and Pittam, or of the Vayu and Kaphah, are comparatively more difficult to cure, while cases of Sannipatika origin should be abandoned as incurable.

In the Seinnipitika type, the eruptive pustules are either coloured like the red corals, or like the ripe Jambolin or Tamala flowers, or like iron-dust. Cough, hiccough, mental aberrations, hyper-peraxia, delirium, convulsions, thirst, haemorrhage from any of the upper apertures of the body, a wheezing sound in the chest and violent fits of vertigo are the symptoms which point to an unfavourable prognosis in Variola. A small-pox patient affected with excessive thirst, or with any nervous disease, such as Apatanaka (hysterical convulsion) and found breathing through the mouth, should be regarded as already within the clutches of death. A painful cedernatous swelling about the wrists, elbows or shoulder-blades marks the sequel to an attack of small pox. These swellings are extremely hard to cure.

CHAPTER CLXXIX.

Now hear me, O bushruta, discourse on the Nidinam of

Kshudra Roga. Painless, shiny, erythematous eruptions of the same colour with the surrounding skin and to the size of Mudga pulse, which are often- found to attack infants, are called Ajagallikas. They are due to the action of the de- ranged Vayu and Kaphah Confluent ei/^ilicut®s eruptions,